



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29

The Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal project, now before the United States Senate, is a subject of importance to Alexandria, and the District cities, and the solution of the route is of vast interest to them.

If the upper, or "Sassafra" route be adopted, the improvement would be of no practical advantage to the Potomac cities; but if the lower, or "Choptank" route be selected, then these cities, and a large section of Virginia would derive great benefit therefrom.

The "Sassafra" route commences at the head of the Chesapeake bay, thence through to the Delaware bay, thence to the Chesapeake. It is officially stated that the saving in distance via this route, to vessels bound to and from Baltimore and Eastern ports, or Europe, would be about one hundred and seventy-five miles, over the present route via Cape Henry. But for vessels from the Potomac, to and from the same ports, that route would be of no service, as it would necessitate over one hundred miles of navigation up the Chesapeake bay, to reach the canal. When we consider the distance, and the intricate channel to navigate, it is not probable that the canal would be availed of by such vessels; therefore, although it is proposed to be a national work, the advantage of the "Sassafra canal" could only be availed of through the port of Baltimore.

But if the lower, or "Choptank" route be adopted, vessels to and from the Potomac, and Eastern ports and Europe, would cross the Chesapeake to the Choptank river, thence by canal to the Cape of Delaware, while vessels to and from Baltimore, would have to navigate the bay, from the mouth of the Patuxent to the Choptank river, then placing Alexandria and the District cities, on an equal footing with Baltimore in the use of the proposed national work.

The coal trade of Alexandria and Georgetown is chiefly with ports North and Eastward of the Cape of Delaware, and if vessels carrying it can avoid one hundred and fifty miles of dangerous ocean navigation, the charges for freight and insurance will be diminished.

If the upper or "Sassafra" route be adopted, the freight on coal from Baltimore can be reduced to an extent that would give her the entire control of that trade, as vessels from the Potomac would be compelled to use the present route, via Cape Henry, and charge additional freight to compensate for the extra distance, and dangers of navigation. This would be a serious injury to Georgetown, and a fatal one to Alexandria, which only shares but a portion of the coal trade, via the C. & O. Canal. It would also interest inappreciable objections to the proposed extension of the Washington & Ohio railroad to the Hampshire coal fields, as capitalists will not embark their means in a work terminating at such an unfavorable port for shipment, as Alexandria would be, if the "Sassafra Ship Canal" be made.

We trust, therefore, that Senator Johnston, who is a member of the Senate Committee to whom the bill for the proposed ship canal has been referred, will express the views we have mentioned upon that committee, and do all he can, as he doubtless will, to induce them to report in favor of what is known as the "lower" or "Choptank" route.

During the many years the republicans have had control of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government they have allowed a few worthy and efficient democrats to retain positions in those departments. During the few years the democrats have had control of the Legislative Department of the government they have allowed many worthy and efficient republicans to retain positions in that department. Such action was proper and meritorious in both cases, more so, however, in the latter. But Mr. Gorham would have all this changed. He wants every single democrat in each and every department of the government turned out and heels out of office. To use his own words, "they should be put out of office and their places given to the men who have dared the contest for the right." And yet Mr. Gorham desires Senator-elect Mahone, who was elected by his own Richmond crew, elected by a majority of the democrats in the Virginia Legislature, to make him Secretary of the United States Senate, and what is worse, it is understood that General Mahone is, as yet, doubtful about the advisability of gratifying that desire.

We stated some time ago that unless General Mahone made haste to define his position, he would obtain no credit for coming back to the democratic fold when he does come, as such action on his part would be attributed to force and not to inclination. Our statement is being verified sooner than we anticipated, as is shown by the following extract from the Baltimore American of yesterday:

"We have not much hope of Mahone siding with the republicans. His reputation party is losing its grip upon Virginia, and he will take his seat in the Senate as a posthumous product of a dead political issue. Most certainly, the republican party should not make any dicker with him for his senatorial vote in exchange for when it cannot stand squarely up to the standard of financial honesty it had better make room for some other political organization that can do so."

one of the most useful and interesting of books now only to the people of Virginia, but to those of the whole country and wherever the English language prevails. He has selected, as he says the "Jewels of Virginia" and has purposely confined the list to those whose records are complete. The book will, without doubt, be generally sought after as a great addition to the literature of the day.

No. 1 of the Original Chatterbox, published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, has been received. Price 10 cents, and specimen copies sent free.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The statement of the finding of Charley Ross is again denied by his father.

Mrs. Philip Boos, the foster mother of the Grand Duke Louis III, of Hesse Darmstadt, died at Lancaster, Pa., yesterday.

Reports from five hundred points in Illinois show that the growing winter wheat crop covers 3,049,631 acres, against 2,970,683 in 1879, and that the crop as a whole is in excellent condition.

Mr. Alexander W. Edlin, of Charles county, Md., was seriously injured yesterday by his horse, on which he was riding, falling on the slippery pavement on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. Mr. Edlin was dragged along the avenue for some distance, and had his left leg fractured.

The most severe snow storm of the season prevailed yesterday and last night at St. John, N. B. Four men who were fishing in open boats are believed to have lost their bearings and to have been drowned in the bay. Railroad travel is interrupted. Intensely cold weather prevailed yesterday at Boston and throughout New England.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill to appropriate \$130 for the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Page, U. S. N., called forth a characteristic tirade from Congress. Captain Page, who served gallantly with Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, resigned his commission at the outbreak of the rebellion to become a citizen of the Confederate States. His widow now asks for the balance due on his salary when he resigned. Mr. Goode, of Va., warmly advocated the claim.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Dr. Mark A. Harris, former State Senator from Halifax county, died Wednesday.

At a large sale of real estate in Richmond, Thursday, every piece of property but one sold at prices exceeding the late assessment.

Mr. A. Moise, Jr., a well known member of the Richmond bar, died yesterday. Deceased was a native of South Carolina.

A military company, to be called the Warrenton Rifles, has been organized in Warrenton, with Greenville Gaunce as captain.

Some damage was done to the dam of the Riverorton Mills Company, across the Shenandoah river, by the ice on Saturday and Sunday last.

In many parts of the State parties are advertising for live partridges at 25 cents a piece, the object being to keep and turn them loose in the spring.

The old through route, three times a week, from Fredericksburg to Warsaw, has been discontinued and made daily, with Oak Grove, in Westernland, as the terminal point.

Thomas Nelson P. G., of the Richmond bar, has been selected to write an article upon the Page and Nelson families of Virginia, and especially their connection with the history of Yorktown, for Sumner's Magazine.

Judge Goodrich of Fredericksburg, has set aside the finding of the jury on two of the indictments against Gray, the colored burglar, thus reducing the term of his confinement in the Penitentiary from twenty five to fifteen years.

The Warrenton Index says that Willie Many, etc., of that place, has set an example worthy of imitation. He has gone to Alexandria to make a thorough machinist of himself in the workshops of the Virginia Midland Railroad Company.

Mrs. Helen M. Frazer, mother of Rev. S. G. Ferguson, preacher in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Front Royal, died of valvular disease of the heart, last Tuesday morning, in her 74th year. She was the daughter of Major John Edmonds, of Fairfax, an officer in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Margaret B. Soellings, an old lady, 78 years of age, was dreadfully burned on Wednesday night, at Manchester, resulting in her death. Her clothing caught fire while she stood in front of the fire. The fire extended to a bed, on which two of her little grandchildren were asleep. One, who is only two years old, had some of its clothing burned; the other, four years old, managed to get out of bed before the fire reached her.

Resurrectionists are at work again in Richmond. The keeper of Synanon Cemetery, a colored burial ground, located in the southwestern part of the city, in the rear of the city almshouse, on Thursday evening discovered that two graves had been rifled. One of the bodies was removed and the other left upon the ground near the place from which it was taken. Found pinned upon the breast of the latter was a card, upon which the grave robbers had written in pencil, "Raided from the dead." The affair created considerable excitement among the colored people in the neighborhood of the scene of the robbery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Senate has passed a bill granting subsidies to merchant shipping, which will shortly become a law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1881.

The House Inter-Atlantic Committee held a story session this morning. At the last meeting the sub-committee composed of Singletons, Hottelers and Conger were instructed to report back unfavourably upon the Eads plan, but contrary to this express instruction they reported back favorably. This created the fuss, and nothing definite was done. When the meeting was over, Mr. Eads was heard to say that he was disgusted with the whole inter-oceanic business.

It is now pretty well understood that the Eads and Harbor bill will contain but a small appropriation for Petersburg, \$10,000. Only \$20,000 was asked for, but \$10,000 will be as much as it will receive, and the delegations that may be sent here to urge a larger sum will not even be heard. It is also understood that the committee will do nothing with the Potomac flats. A proposition to make the bill a twelve instead of an eight million bill was defeated by an 8 to 7 vote. An attempt will be made to obtain an appropriation for N. also creek, but it has not yet been commenced.

A gentleman well posted in the railroad matters of Virginia informs me that the Richmond and Southwestern Railroad Company has already \$2,000,000 in money to its credit, and has the assurance of all that it may want to complete its road; that all the counties from Lynchburg to Gloucester Point have subscribed liberally toward it; that 125 miles have already been let in Kentucky and 40 built; that by next summer the company expects to have its road built from Pond Gap to New river; that an arrangement is being perfected by which it will purchase the charter and franchises of the New River Road, and that the company will probably come to terms with the Richmond and Allegheny Road, by which it will use the track of the latter road from Buchanan to Richmond until it can build its own track.

At a caucus of the democratic senators this morning it was decided to refer the Loggells resolution for counting the electoral vote to the Merceus special committee, which was accordingly done when the session of the Senate commenced.

With regard to the proposed ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, it is considered that nothing will be done at this session of Congress.

The Central Pacific railroad yesterday, paid \$1,600,000 under protest as the tax under the Thurman bill for the sinking fund. By agreement with the government, however, and to test the legality of the Thurman act, the latter immediately instituted suit in the U. S. Circuit Court of New York for the recovery of this sum. It is surmised now that from the changes that have been and that are to be made in the composition of the Supreme Court of the U. S., by the time this case can come before it, a decision will be rendered in favor of the railroad, thus repelling a former decision of the court and invalidating the Thurman act. That this is likely is the more probable by reason of the following circumstances: The former decision was rendered by five to three, the three being Field, Strong and Bradley. Of these, Strong is dead, and the case is called, but his place will be supplied by Woods, a broad spiritist; while of the five who rendered the former decision, justices Clifford, Hunt and Swain will be off and in their places will be three railroad judges, among these, Judge Matthews, who is already appointed. In addition to this, Justice Miller, who was at one time the former decision was rendered, owing to sickness, will, it is but natural to suppose from his known character, side with the road, as he was formerly the law partner of Judge Dillon, the attorney of the Gould combination. With regard to Dillon it may be said that he was the judge of the 7th circuit, and resigned that place to become a railroad attorney, ex-Secretary McCready, his former law partner, taking his place. McCready was a member of the House in the 45th Congress. Justice Miller was a member of the electoral commission, and for his services thereon Hayes gave his former partner the War Department. Nine months ago McCready stepped out of the War Department to take Judge Dillon's place, and that again, it will be seen, there are wheels within wheels.

In the House, to-day, the Yates Martin contested election case is being debated, with the understanding that the previous question shall be called at 3 o'clock. Mr. Jones, greenbacker from Texas, who distinguished himself by wanting to fight during the Weaver-Sparks row, took occasion to declare the support of himself and his party to the republicans. Mr. Bisbee, the new republican member from Florida, waived himself of the occasion to introduce himself to the House.

In the Senate to-day the Ingalls resolution for counting the Presidential electoral vote was discussed.

RIGHTS OF TRAVELLERS.—The suit by John Hooley against the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company was not suited by Judge Pierce, in Philadelphia, recently. Judge Pierce, in entering the non-suit, said that it was quite clear that the railroad company failed largely in its duties to the passengers in not providing ample accommodations, and its conduct in this respect was justly reprehensible; but at the same time a passenger is not bound to ride on such a train; he could demand conveyance on another train. In England some years ago a train was advertised to start at a given time. A passenger who had bought a ticket was told at the depot that the train would not start; that it had been taken off. The passenger said that he could not help it, that he must be at his destination at a certain hour, and asked them the price of a special train. They told him fifty pounds. He paid it under protest. He used the company, and the judge who tried the case was surprised that under the circumstances the company resisted such a demand. The jury gave the man fifty pounds, and also ten pounds additional damages for two hours detention. In the present case, said Judge Pierce, the evidence showed that Hooley had voluntarily taken a position on the rear platform, standing with his back leaning against the car, and while in this position a jolt of the car threw him off. The evidence further showed that there was sufficient standing room for him in the car. If the injury to him had been caused by a general accident, such as a collision or a running off the track, in which others besides himself were injured, the case would be different; but in this case Hooley was the only one hurt. He voluntarily assumed a dangerous position, and this, the Judge thought, was contributory negligence on his part, and therefore the non-suit was granted.

A BRUTAL STEP-MOTHER.—It is reported that Mrs. Parker, the wife of a well to do farmer, living about five miles from Fort Wayne, Indiana, caused the death of a step-daughter, about 14 years old, a short time since. The body of the child was exhumed by Coroner Geffrey by the demand of her uncle, Cyrus Pike, who made an affidavit that he believed the child came to her death by means of cruel blows administered by her stepmother. The body was found to be one mass of welts and bruises from head to foot, the principal wound being a large welt on the head, evidently made with a stove poker, and which probably caused death. The sheriff has arrested the whole family, and they are all just awaiting a hearing. The neighbors all assert that the child had been whipped and beaten daily ever since Mrs. Parker married her father. There is no evidence that the father, Cyrus Pike, ever bested her, but he allowed his wife to have her own way in abusing the first wife's children.

City School Board.

The Board met promptly at the hour last night. Present: S. C. Nesle, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. Carue, Fendall, Gregory, Herbert, Leadbeater, Marbury, Snowden, Whittlesley, and the Superintendent of Schools.

The minutes having been read and approved, Mr. Carue, from the Committee on Studies and Discipline, reported that there was some doubt as to the power of the Board to establish night schools, and that although the Superintendent of Public Instruction had replied favorably, the doubt was not yet removed, he therefore asked further time, which was granted.

The Superintendent of Schools, from the Committee on School Houses and Furniture, reported that the room for Snowdon School, No. 3, had been repaired and the school opened, and presented the bills, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and Accounts.

On motion of the Superintendent, the Clerk was authorized to grant a second permit to J. McKenzie Sumbly who had left Snowdon School to go to work.

The Chairman laid before the Board the application of Miss Clara L. Baker, of Frederic, N. Y., for a position in the public schools, which was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Snowden, from the Committee on Finance and Accounts, asked further time on the claim of the City Treasurer for compensation, which was granted; also, the bills of T. L. Monroe for glazing at the Seaton and Peabody buildings, \$8.40, and Thomas Hoy, for repairs to stoves, \$15.80, which were passed.

S. Ferguson Beach, Esq., re-elected by the City Council a trustee of public schools for Washington District, for three years from the 1st of November last, appeared and having taken and subscribed the oath of office before the Superintendent of Schools, took his seat as a member of the Board.

Mr. Carue then called up his resolution regarding the salary of the Clerk to \$150.

Mr. Beach asked the reasons for the reduction.

Mr. Carue replied that he was a member of the Finance Committee when the Clerk's salary was originally fixed and, as such, had carefully examined the work to be done by that officer, and reported a salary of \$125, which, on motion of Mr. Snowden was made \$150. Until last year, it had remained at that figure without complaint of insufficiency on the part of the officer, when on the recommendation of the chairman it had been doubled. He had then just returned the Board and, having in some way, gotten the impression that the work had been doubled by the operations of the "Herkel bill," he had not opposed it. Having since learned, however, that the work was precisely the same as it had always been, he had thought it his duty to advocate its reduction.

Mr. Beach said that he was perfectly satisfied and would vote for the reduction.

Mr. Snowden opposed the resolution. The Clerk had to grant permits an entire week in September, a full task from the rush and hurry of the term, and he had to give one hour or more, besides keeping the books and accounts, making out and issuing all the pay warrants, issuing supplies to schools, and anything else which the Board might require. The office was not of both labor and responsibility, and was not at all over paid. All the city officers were well paid in proportion to their work as the Clerk of the School Board. When the Board was first organized, the duties were not well known, and he was insufficiently paid.

Mr. Nesle (Mr. Beach in the chair) as opposed the resolution. He had recommended the increase because, having become, as chairman, well acquainted with the work of the Clerk, he knew it was worth \$300. Gentlemen had overlooked the fact that in addition to all the other work mentioned, he must make out and sign all the oaths of honor given at the end of the year and prepare for the opening and closing of the schools.

Mr. Carue inquired how many cards there were.

The Clerk said about three hundred.

Mr. Carue said that he had forgotten these cards, but they were not more than a single day's work. Gentlemen had said that the Clerk must give an hour a week to issuing permits, &c., and, besides, do a variety of other work. This was a mistake. The issuing of permits, except by ones or twos, ended with the second or third Monday after the opening of the schools, and all the other work the Clerk had then to do could be done in that one hour a week. He was receiving from \$12 to \$20 for each day's work of ten hours. No man was less inclined than he to reduce men's compensation, but the many entries of the Board was for the direction of the people and as little as possible should be spent in salaries to officers. The \$150 salary would keep two night school going for three months.

The resolution was carried—Messrs. Beach and Carue, 2; Messrs. Fendall, Gregory, Herbert, Leadbeater, Marbury, Snowden, Whittlesley, and Chairman, 9.

The Board then proceeded to elect its officers for the ensuing year, when Mr. Marbury nominated for Chairman, S. Chapman Nesle, Esq., who was unanimously re-elected, and on re-appointing the chair, kindly returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Whittlesley nominated for re-election "our present efficient Clerk" Mr. Henry J. Neslett. Mr. Marbury nominated Mr. Hubert Snowden.

The votes were: For Mr. Neslett: Messrs. Beach and Whittlesley, 2.

For Mr. Snowden: Messrs. Carue, Fendall, Gregory, Herbert, Leadbeater, Marbury, Snowden, Whittlesley and Chairman, 9.

So Mr. Hubert Snowden was declared duly elected.

On Finance and Accounts—Messrs. Marbury, Beach and Snowden.

On School Houses and Furniture—Messrs. McKean, Fendall and Superintendent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1881.

SENATE.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one from the Sup't. of the Census in response to the resolution of Mr. Conkling for information as to the number, compensation, etc., of census officers.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution, which was adopted without dissent, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report its opinion touching the constitutional legality of the votes of any electoral college given for President and Vice President of the United States on a day for the casting of the votes of the electors in all the States.

Mr. Lamar presented the credentials of Jas. Z. George, Senator elect from Mississippi, as successor to Mr. Bruce for the term beginning March 4, 1881.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, his electoral count resolution for the counting of his vote in the Senate Chamber was taken up.

Mr. Bayard moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Electoral Count.

Messrs. Bayard, Morgan and Hill, if G. A., favored the reference, holding that the Senate should adhere to the position it had taken in the Merceus rule now pending in the House, the last named remarking that the matter was merely one of a formality, as Gen. Garfield, having been constitutionally elected, would be perfectly inaugurated, and that no reason existed for the slightest apprehension to the contrary.

Messrs. Ingalls and Edmunds opposed the motion, claiming that as the time had arrived for some provision for the meeting of the two Houses, a definite resolution was necessary.

Mr. Bayard's motion finally prevailed. Yeas 29; nays 17—a party vote.

The consideration of Mr. Davis', of Ill., bill to confirm to the city of Chicago the title to public grounds in the Dearborn reservation was resumed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour having been dispensed with the House resumed the consideration of the North Carolina contested election case, Mr. Jones, of Texas, taking the floor with an argument in favor of the claims of the sitting member, Mr. Martin.

FEEDING THE BIRDS.—A LESSON.—From the day after the fall of the deep snow to the present time, says the Warrenton Index, one of the thoughtful matrons of our town has regularly scattered the crumbs from her table in the yard that the hungry birds might be fed. At first but few came to the banquet; but soon scores of different kinds of birds enjoy her bounty. Among the number is a crow. At first he approached cautiously, as if aware that his father was under the ban of people for derelictions on fields of corn. But after an unexampled experience of several weeks he grew so trustful as to eat bread from the hands of little children. But still more remarkable is this: A few days ago that crow brought with him to the premises a lame crow. The last owner came on the garden fence and bowed to him and quitted his home and after bowing to himself in the garden walk. There the guide strode confidently towards the rooster and the lame crow limped after him. When the latter landed, the former would turn and assure him of his respectful treatment. His pantomime was as eloquent as speech, and quite as effective. Presently both reached the spread and enjoyed a square meal. Since then the two crows make daily visits with all the sagacious of Black republicans at the well. They seem to claim a first place at the feast. In repeating to the consideration of the first crow for a mained fellow the good matron added: "If birds are thus careful to share with each other what is provided for their use, how much more should we be careful to share with our fellow men."

A SAD SUMMONS.—Mrs. Robert Hume, wife of a well known English gentleman residing in Alabama county, has been summoned by cable to London, where her husband, who left this country a short time ago on business, is under arrest charged with murder. He was found in the room of Annie Lincoln, at No. 8 St. Bank street, John's Wood. The woman was just breathing her last from a pistol wound in her breast. Hume claimed that the young woman in examining his revolver had accidentally discharged the weapon, killing herself. From information received here, it is believed that this statement is true, but upon examination by the London magistrature Hume was held for murder, the police officers claiming that he has made contradictory statements. Mrs. Hume was at a Richmond hotel when she received the news of her husband's trouble. Hume is engaged to a French merchant in the cattle trade, and has been a frequent exhibitor of cattle at the state fairs.

DRAINING LAKE OKEECHOBEE.—A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says: "A contract has just been agreed upon between the authorities of Florida and J. C. Coryell, of Jacksonville, and A. B. Linderman, representing capitalists of Philadelphia and the Pacific coast, to drain Lake Okeechobee, in South Florida. If the scheme is carried out 12,000,000 acres of the best sugar land in the world will be reclaimed. The territory reclaimed will include the celebrated Everglades, and will be in extent twice as large as the State of New Jersey. This is the largest contract on record, and when completed Florida can produce more sugar than the United States now consumes."

COUGHS.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate COUGHS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS and BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS of the Throat and Lungs. They have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the most reliable remedies of the age.

"TUK THROAT."—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Speakers and singers find them Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH or SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect of the throat results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. They are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes.

A CARD.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

In the Washington correspondence, published in your issue of January 23rd, there appears a paragraph in relation to Judge Gray's confirmation, stating in substance that Judge Gray had determined to appoint "a Mr. Thorne." Deputy Collector, and that said Thorne had advised the ticket at the last election. Learning that I am the person referred to, I desire to say, first, that I have made no application for the position of Deputy Collector, do not propose to, and would Second, that the statement that I advised the ticket at the last election is without the slightest foundation. I was secretary and treasurer of the Garfield and Arthur club of Falls Church (of which said Judge Gray was an active member) and did my best to promote the interests and secure the success of the national republican ticket.

Very respectfully,
J. M. THORNE.

MARRIED.

January 23rd, 1881, Dr. JAMES A. HATHAWAY, of New York city, to Miss LUISA E. UNDERHILL, of the same place. No cards.

A marriage license was issued in Washington yesterday to James M. Harvey and Lizzie Hunt, both of Charles county, Md.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29.—N. W. Porter, is excited over the arrest of a mistress and disinterment of her coffin. This is the case of death of the mother in Newport, three weeks by malpractice of women's wives. Similar cases of malpractice of women's wives in Cincinnati, resulting in the death of the infants, and interest to the cause of humanitarians on both sides of the river, and some legislative action is expected to result.

Large Fire in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A special to the West from Wooster, Ohio, says a fire broke out yesterday in Powers' grocery store and destroyed all the buildings between the Hotel Exchange block. The total loss is about \$25,000. The principal losers are the West Branch Works, \$10,000; Samuel George, \$8,000; Hoefler & Co., \$2,000, and N. Hines, \$2,000. The insurance is about \$100,000.

Theft by Bank Clerks.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29, 1881.—A defendant for some \$25,000 or \$30,000 has just been brought to light in the Detroit Savings bank the oldest savings institution in this city. The guilty parties are two tellers, who have long employed and had the unlimited confidence of their employers. The embezzlement had been going on for ten or twelve years and is growing in amount.

A Woman's Crime.

WHITEVILLE, Ore., Jan. 29, 1881.—The absence of her husband yesterday, Shepherd, residing in this place, killed her little boys, one aged three years and three a baby of seven months, the former with a revolver and the other with a butcher knife, then stabbed herself in the throat with a knife and it is supposed fatally.

Wife Murdered.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29.—Eliza H. Hays, a man of very intemperate character, became angry at his wife yesterday afternoon and assaulted her with an ax, inflicting probably a fatal wound in the back of the head. The woman was rendered unconscious and not expected to live the night out. She was arrested.

The Impending Conflict.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Constantinian special to the Daily Telegraph says: "The event of war the Porte telegraphs expects the fullest extent its rights as a belligerent nation, instructions for the seizure of naval stations and warships based on English and American precedents."

Cold Weather at Danville.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 29.—During the forty eight hours another spell of exceptional severity has prevailed here. Yesterday at 8 o'clock the thermometer stood 20 degrees above zero, and this morning at same hour it was only 18 degrees above zero.

Arrested.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29.—William Hight was arrested here yesterday afternoon upon a requisition from the Governor of California, procured by Detective J. K. Deane. Hight is supposed to be connected with a gang of thieves who have operated extensively in Bodie, Cal., and was the man through whom the goods were disposed of.

Curious Request.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 29.—John Mieser, the second oldest native born citizen of this place, died this morning, aged 90 years. His request was that his body should be shrouded but simply placed in a winding sheet, and that no funeral services should be held.

No Ballot To-Day.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—By the convention, to-day, only ten members will be present, and the convention being without a quorum adjourned until Monday next for a ballot for U. S. Senator.

The Anti-Jewish Agitation.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Two school teachers have been reprimanded for a personal encounter with a Jew in a tram car, and one teacher has been fined for inciting to anti-Jewish agitation here.

Killed on the Rail.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 29.—George Kane, while driving across the Grand Trunk Road track to-day, was struck by a passing train.